TABLE 4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH
BY AVERAGE WAGE GROUP, BY INDUSTRY

	Jobs With Average Wage Above Nonfarm Average		Jobs With Average Wage Below Nonfarm Average	
	1979	1985	1979	1985
Total	45.4%	45.4%	54.6%	54.6%
Goods Producing	67.3	69.2	32.7	30.8
Mining	99.7	99.0	0.3	1.0
Construction	75.2	62.8	24.8	37.2
Manufacturing	57.4	68.5	42.6	31.5
Service Producing	44.2	44.6	55.8	55.4
Private	34.1	34.8	65.9	65.2
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	92.9	91.7	7.1	8.3
Trade	27.6	23.5	72.4	76.5
Wholesale	89.6	81.5	10.4	18.5
Retail	6.0	5.1	94.0	94.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.6	39.2	57.4	60.8
Service	19.9	30.4	80.1	69.6
Public	46.9	48.0	53.1	52.0
Federal Government	91.9	87.4	8.1	12.6
State Government	76.7	67.5	23.3	32.5
Local Government	0.0	11.7	100.0	88.3

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES IN UTAH
BY AVERAGE WAGE LEVEL, BY INDUSTRY

	For Jobs With Average Wage Above Total Nonag Average		For Jobs With Average Wage Below Total Nonfarm Average	
	1979	1985	1979	1985
Total	61.9%	61.5%	38.1%	38.5%
Goods Producing	78.4	79.8	21.6	20.2
Mining	99.9	99.5	0.1	0.5
Construction	82.1	72.1	17.9	27.9
Manufacturing	70.3	79.6	29.7	20.4
Service Producing	54.2	54.2	45.8	45.8
Private	53.2	52.4	46.8	47.6
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	96.1	95.9	3.9	4.1
Trade	45.7	41.6	54.3	58.4
Wholesale	92.5	86.8	7.5	13.2
Retail	12.2	10.7	87.8	89.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.9	48.5	47.1	51.5
Service	34.7	42.6	65.3	57.4
Public	56.4	57.9	43.6	42.1
Federal Government	95.1	91.9	4.9	8.1
State Government	78.2	76.3	21.8	23.7
Local Government	0.0	13.1	100.0	86.9

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
BY AVERAGE WAGE GROUP, BY INDUSTRY, 1979 AND 1985

	Average Employment		Change		Share
	1985	1979	Percent	Number	of Change
Total	624,387	548,419	13.9	75,968	100.0
		With Wage Above Average Wage			
Total	283,420	249,136	13.8	34,284	45.1
Mining	9,638	17,645	-45.4	-8,007	-10.5
Construction	22,305	26,791	-16.7	-4,486	-5.9
Manufacturing	64,433	49,770	29.5	14,663	19.3
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	33,953	31,203	8.8	2,750	3.6
Trade	34,774	35,670	-2.5	-896	-1.3
Wholesale	28,990	29,872	-3.0	-882	-1.0
Retail	5,784	5,798	-0.2	-14	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	12,184	10,999	10.8	1,185	1.6
Services	39,923	19,220	107.7	20,703	27.3
Government	66,210	57,838	14.5	8,372	11.0
Federal	34,450	33,649	2.4	801	1.1
State	24,504	24,189	1.3	315	0.4
Local	7,256	0	100.0	7,256	9.5
		With Wage Below Average Wage			
Total	340,967	299,283	13.9	41,684	54.9
Mining	100	49	104.1	61	0.1
Construction	13,205	8,851	49.1	4,354	5.7
Manufacturing	29,566	36,964	-20.0	-7,398	-9.7
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	3,060	2,370	29.1	690	0.9
Trade	113,146	93,708	20.7	19,438	25.6
Wholesale	6,565	3,470	89.2	3,095	4.1
Retail	106,581	90,238	18.1	16,343	21.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	18,875	14,818	27.3	4,057	5.3
Services	91,419	77,132	18.5	14,287	18.8
Government	71,596	65,391	9.5	6,205	8.2
Federal	4,967	2,948	68.5	2,019	2.6
State	11,797	7,352	60.5	4,445	5.9
Local	54,832	55,091	-0.5	-259	-0.3

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, FOR JOBS
BY AVERAGE WAGE GROUP, 1979 AND 1985

	Total Payrolls Paid		Change		Share
	1985	1979	Percent	Amount	of Change
Total	$10,792,244,181	$6,605,121,488	63.4	$4,187,122,693	100.0
		For Jobs With Above Average Wage			
Total	6,632,472,078	4,090,874,392	62.1	2,541,597,686	60.7
Mining	303,843,431	364,538,555	-16.6	-60,695,124	-1.5
Construction	512,085,465	442,077,152	15.8	70,008,313	1.7
Manufacturing	1,626,579,848	849,904,274	91.4	776,675,574	18.5
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	897,578,717	568,555,495	57.9	329,023,222	7.9
Trade	766,161,183	542,254,121	41.3	223,907,062	5.3
Wholesale	649,077,598	457,818,752	41.8	191,258,846	4.5
Retail	117,083,585	84,435,369	38.7	32,648,216	0.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	271,765,162	156,171,571	79.8	115,593,591	2.8
Services	802,174,156	313,428,964	155.9	488,745,192	11.7
Government	1,452,284,116	853,944,260	70.1	598,339,856	14.3
Federal	863,158,382	554,736,818	55.6	308,421,564	7.4
State	462,475,480	299,207,442	54.6	163,268,038	3.9
Local	126,650,254	0	100.0	126,650,254	3.0
		For Jobs With Below Average Wage			
Total	4,159,772,103	2,514,247,096	65.4	1,645,525,007	39.3
Mining	1,560,827	462,756	237.3	1,098,071	0.0
Construction	198,627,506	96,707,909	105.4	101,919,597	2.4
Manufacturing	416,595,963	358,822,167	16.1	57,773,796	1.4
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	38,222,494	23,227,458	64.6	14,995,036	0.4
Trade	1,077,051,314	644,739,706	67.1	432,311,608	10.3
Wholesale	98,619,180	36,907,490	167.2	61,711,690	1.5
Retail	978,432,134	607,832,216	61.0	370,599,918	8.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	288,043,429	139,135,865	107.0	148,907,564	3.6
Services	1,082,730,717	590,727,377	83.3	492,003,340	11.8
Government	1,056,939,853	660,423,858	60.0	396,515,995	9.4
Federal	76,275,396	28,649,071	167.9	47,626,325	1.1
State	143,655,462	83,399,452	72.2	60,256,010	1.4
Local	837,008,995	548,375,335	52.6	288,633,660	6.9

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1986(f)	Aug. 1985	% Change	July 1986(p)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(r)	June 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	758,500	734,600	3.3	757,200	729,700	3.8	747,900	734,300	1.9
Employed	718,200	697,600	3.0	715,000	689,600	3.7	707,000	692,200	2.1
Unemployed	40,300	37,100	8.6	42,200	40,100	5.2	40,900	42,000	−2.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.0	—	5.6	5.5	—	5.5	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.8	5.6	—	5.8	5.8	—	5.2	5.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1986(f)	Aug. 1985	% Change	July 1986(p)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(r)	June 1985	% Change
Total	634.2	626.9	1.2	631.0	621.8	1.5	636.5	625.9	1.7
Mining	7.9	9.1	−13.2	7.8	9.2	−15.2	7.8	9.3	−16.1
Metal Mining	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.9	−5.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.8	−3.6	2.7	3.0	−10.0	2.6	2.8	−7.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.4	4.5	−24.4	3.3	4.4	−25.0	3.4	4.6	−26.1
Contract Construction	37.2	39.2	−5.1	36.3	38.3	−5.2	35.6	38.0	−6.3
Manufacturing	91.0	94.4	−3.6	92.4	93.9	−1.6	93.0	94.5	−1.6
Durable Goods	61.8	65.8	−6.1	63.7	65.7	−3.0	64.2	66.5	−3.5
Primary Metals	1.8	4.6	−60.9	3.9	4.9	−20.4	4.1	5.0	−18.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19.4	20.1	−3.5	19.4	20.1	−3.5	19.5	20.3	−3.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.4	8.0	5.0	8.4	8.4	0.0
Transportation Equipment	14.6	14.6	0.0	14.5	14.5	0.0	14.5	14.4	0.7
Other Durable Goods	17.5	18.3	−4.4	17.4	18.2	−4.4	17.6	18.4	−4.3
Non Durable Goods	29.2	28.6	2.1	28.7	28.1	2.1	28.8	28.0	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	9.8	9.4	4.3	9.6	9.2	4.3	9.5	9.1	4.4
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.7	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.4	3.6	5.6	3.4	3.6	5.6	3.5	3.6	2.8
Other Non Durable Goods	10.1	9.7	4.1	10.0	9.6	4.2	10.0	9.6	4.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	34.9	37.5	−6.9	34.8	37.2	−6.5	37.2	36.8	1.1
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.9	−7.7	3.6	3.9	−7.7	3.6	3.9	−7.7
Other Transportation	15.4	17.3	−11.0	15.2	17.1	−11.1	18.0	16.7	7.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.9	16.2	−1.9	16.0	16.3	−1.8	15.6	16.1	−3.1
Trade	154.1	149.5	3.1	152.6	148.1	3.0	152.4	148.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	36.1	36.0	0.3	36.1	36.0	0.3	36.1	35.9	0.6
Retail Trade	118.0	113.5	4.0	116.5	112.1	3.9	116.3	112.3	3.5
Building Materials	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	21.0	19.8	6.1	20.7	19.5	6.2	20.5	19.5	5.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.4	14.1	2.1	14.3	14.0	2.1	14.3	14.0	2.1
Eating & Drinking Places	38.4	37.1	3.5	38.4	36.7	4.6	38.5	36.9	4.3
Other Retail	38.1	37.0	3.0	37.5	36.4	3.0	37.4	36.3	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	31.4	6.4	33.3	31.2	6.7	33.1	31.0	6.8
Services	139.5	133.3	4.7	138.1	132.0	4.6	136.2	130.1	4.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.5	10.0	5.0	10.2	9.7	5.2	10.1	9.6	5.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	49.7	47.3	5.1	48.7	46.3	5.1	47.6	45.1	5.5
Medical & Other Health Services	36.9	34.6	6.6	36.5	34.2	6.7	36.1	33.8	6.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	28.6	28.3	1.1	28.9	28.6	1.0	28.7	28.5	0.7
Other Services	11.1	13.1	6.1	11.1	13.1	−15.3	13.8	13.0	6.2
Government	136.3	132.4	2.9	138.8	131.9	5.2	141.2	137.9	2.4
Federal Government	40.6	40.2	1.0	40.6	40.2	1.0	40.8	40.1	1.7
U.S. Federal Defense	23.7	23.5	0.9	23.7	23.5	0.9	23.6	23.4	0.9
Other Federal Government	16.9	16.7	1.2	16.9	16.7	1.2	17.2	16.6	3.6
State Government	36.9	34.1	8.2	36.4	33.6	8.3	37.7	35.1	7.4
State Education	18.9	17.5	8.0	18.8	17.4	8.0	20.3	18.9	7.4
Other State Government	18.0	16.6	8.4	17.6	16.2	8.6	17.4	16.2	7.4
Local Government	58.8	58.1	1.2	58.8	58.1	1.2	62.7	62.7	0.0
Local Education	33.1	32.4	2.2	33.2	32.5	2.2	38.3	38.2	0.3
Other Local Government	25.7	25.7	0.0	25.6	25.6	0.0	24.4	24.6	−0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. '86 (f)	Aug. '85	% Change	July '86 (p)	June '86 (r)	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,678.8	1,653.3	1.5	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,084.5	1,064.7	1.9	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1,075.5	1,072.3	1,071.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	754.1	730.3	3.3	752.8	737.5	738.9	742.9	740.0	747.2	752.7	739.7
Participation Rate	69.5	68.6	0.0	69.5	68.1	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	70.2	69.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	710.3	689.7	3.0	708.9	698.8	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0	708.8	696.7
Employment Ratio[2]	65.5	64.8	0.0	65.5	64.5	64.8	65.2	65.1	65.6	66.1	65.0
Nonagricultural Employment	640.6	619.2	3.5	640.9	636.7	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5	640.1	620.3
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	58.6	59.2	—1.0	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1	58.3
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.8	40.5	8.0	43.9	38.7	38.2	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9	43.0
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.6	0.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	330.4	334.4	—1.2	329.9	345.2	342.0	336.2	337.3	328.3	319.6	332.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	130.2	128.1	1.6	130.3	130.1	131.1	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.1	127.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	637.7	627.5	1.6	636.3	633.7	637.8	636.2	637.2	639.1	639.4	631.1
Mining	7.8	9.2	—15.3	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0
Contract Construction	33.9	35.9	—5.7	33.7	33.3	34.5	34.1	35.1	36.7	36.6	33.6
Manufacturing	90.1	93.7	—3.8	91.8	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.1	93.9	93.4	92.4
Durable Goods	61.3	65.5	—6.5	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.6	64.2	64.8	64.6	64.4
Nondurable Goods	28.8	28.2	2.3	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.4	37.0	1.1	37.2	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9
Trade	153.6	149.0	3.1	153.7	152.5	152.5	152.0	151.4	152.2	152.0	149.3
Wholesale	35.9	35.9	0.2	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.4
Retail	117.6	113.2	4.0	117.8	116.6	116.8	116.3	115.8	116.4	116.1	113.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.3	31.3	6.3	33.1	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9
Services	139.9	133.6	4.7	138.8	137.0	137.7	135.9	137.2	136.4	137.3	134.9
Government	141.7	137.7	2.9	140.2	141.3	141.3	141.8	141.5	141.0	141.2	142.1
Federal	40.0	39.8	0.7	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0
State	39.4	36.4	8.2	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.4
Local	62.3	61.5	1.2	61.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.8

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1986(p)	% Change from July '85	% Distribution	July 1986(p)	% Change from July '85	% Distribution	July 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	363.9	—0.5	100.0	270.2	5.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.2	—16.3	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	5.9	75.6
Contract Construction	32.7	—5.8	9.0	3.6	0.0	1.3	27.2	74.9
Manufacturing	63.8	—2.1	17.5	28.6	0.0	10.6	61.5	66.6
Durable Goods	46.0	—4.4	12.6	17.7	0.6	6.6	41.9	65.8
Nondurable Goods	17.8	4.1	4.9	10.9	—0.9	4.0	19.6	68.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.1	0.8	7.2	11.7	3.5	4.3	26.6	70.4
Total Trade	81.1	1.2	22.3	71.5	5.1	26.5	134.4	88.1
Wholesale Trade	26.7	—0.4	7.3	9.4	2.2	3.5	30.1	83.4
Retail Trade	54.4	2.1	14.9	62.1	5.6	23.0	104.3	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.1	2.5	3.3	21.2	9.3	7.8	26.0	78.1
Services	65.0	1.7	17.9	73.1	7.3	27.1	107.6	77.9
Total Government	75.9	0.7	20.9	59.9	6.0	22.2	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	—2.3	6.9	15.4	6.9	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	—1.2	4.6	7.0	6.1	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	—4.5	2.3	8.4	7.7	3.1	NA	NA
State Government	17.0	6.3	4.7	19.4	10.2	7.2	NA	NA
State Education	10.7	4.9	2.9	8.1	12.5	3.0	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.3	8.6	1.7	11.3	8.7	4.2	NA	NA
Local Government	33.7	0.3	9.3	25.1	2.4	9.3	NA	NA
Local Education	16.3	2.5	4.5	16.9	1.8	6.3	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.4	—1.7	4.8	8.2	3.8	3.0	NA	NA

p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]				Provo — Orem[2]			
	Aug. '86(f)	Aug. '85	% Chg.	July '86(p)	June '86(r)	Aug. '86(f)	Aug. '85	% Chg.	July '86(p)	June '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	505.0	485.4	4.0	504.2	499.0	92.4	90.2	2.4	92.6	91.5
Employed	481.5	462.7	4.1	478.7	474.3	87.0	85.1	2.2	87.8	86.6
Unemployed	23.5	22.7	3.5	25.5	24.7	5.4	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.7	0.0	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.7	0.0	5.2	5.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	448.2	437.7	2.4	444.9	446.9	68.1	68.4	—0.4	69.2	69.4
Mining	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	—100.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	26.1	26.3	—0.8	25.4	25.0	3.7	3.9	—5.1	3.5	3.3
Manufacturing	62.2	63.5	—2.0	62.0	62.4	9.3	11.4	—18.4	11.2	11.3
Durable Goods	44.1	45.9	—3.9	44.2	44.6	6.2	8.4	—26.2	8.1	8.2
Nondurable Goods	18.1	17.6	2.8	17.8	17.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.3	29.1	0.7	29.3	29.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.2
Total Trade	112.7	109.4	3.0	111.8	112.1	15.1	14.5	4.1	14.9	14.7
Wholesale Trade	31.1	31.0	0.3	30.9	31.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.6
Retail Trade	81.6	78.4	4.1	80.9	80.9	13.5	12.9	4.7	13.1	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.6	26.0	6.2	27.5	27.2	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3
Services	98.4	93.8	4.9	97.2	96.1	22.5	21.5	4.7	22.3	22.1
Total Government	89.9	87.4	2.9	89.7	93.1	12.8	12.4	3.2	12.7	13.5

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug.'86(f)	July'86(p)	June'86(r)	Aug.'85	Aug.'86(f)	Aug.'85	% Change	Aug.'86(f)	Aug.'85	% Change
State Total	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.0	758,490	734,640	3.2	637,300	627,530	1.6
Bear River	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	46,000	44,790	2.7	36,970	36,230	2.0
Box Elder	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.2	16,820	16,580	1.4	14,130	14,070	0.4
Cache	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.5	28,050	27,130	3.4	22,390	21,730	3.0
Rich	4.3	4.1	4.2	2.9	1,130	1,080	4.6	450	430	4.7
Wasatch Front	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.7	519,230	499,320	4.0	460,250	449,770	2.3
North	4.7	5.2	4.8	3.9	163,460	155,750	5.0	112,940	111,160	1.6
Davis	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.1	82,540	78,870	4.7	53,030	52,920	0.2
Morgan	5.0	6.4	6.4	5.0	1,820	1,820	0.0	1,040	1,040	0.0
Weber	5.8	6.4	5.8	4.6	79,100	75,060	5.4	58,870	57,200	2.9
South	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	355,770	343,570	3.6	347,310	338,610	2.6
Salt Lake	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	343,370	331,500	3.6	336,320	327,720	2.6
Tooele	5.4	6.2	5.3	5.2	12,400	12,070	2.7	10,990	10,890	0.9
Mountainlands	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.9	102,990	100,390	2.6	75,350	75,460	—0.1
Summit	7.3	9.8	11.7	7.8	6,220	6,120	1.6	5,210	5,120	1.8
Utah	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	92,410	90,220	2.4	68,070	68,360	—0.4
Wasatch	11.7	11.8	12.2	8.7	4,360	4,050	7.7	2,070	1,980	4.5
Central	8.7	8.6	8.7	7.0	24,520	25,680	—4.5	15,550	16,540	—6.0
Juab	12.0	12.0	12.3	10.2	2,050	2,000	2.5	1,530	1,530	0.0
Millard	5.9	5.5	6.3	4.4	7,830	9,230	—15.2	4,750	5,780	—17.8
Piute	8.9	10.5	10.6	7.6	410	400	2.5	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	13.4	14.0	12.6	11.4	6,400	6,370	0.5	3,560	3,590	—0.8
Sevier	6.9	6.5	6.9	5.7	6,820	6,690	1.9	5,060	5,010	1.0
Wayne	5.4	5.0	6.2	5.7	1,010	990	2.0	460	450	2.2
Southwestern	5.3	5.0	5.4	4.5	30,140	28,540	5.6	20,880	20,130	3.7
Beaver	4.1	5.4	6.3	4.5	2,430	2,430	0.0	1,440	1,460	—1.4
Garfield	7.8	7.0	7.4	6.2	1,740	1,670	4.2	1,630	1,600	1.9
Iron	6.6	5.6	6.1	5.1	8,510	7,990	6.5	6,220	6,040	3.0
Kane	4.6	5.3	5.5	4.4	2,610	2,470	5.7	1,500	1,420	5.6
Washington	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.9	14,850	13,980	6.2	10,090	9,610	5.0
Uintah Basin	11.4	12.7	13.6	6.9	15,310	16,220	—5.6	11,380	12,670	—10.2
Daggett	1.6	1.3	7.1	1.9	440	420	4.8	290	280	3.6
Duchesne	13.4	14.6	15.8	7.1	5,660	5,850	—3.2	4,170	4,460	—6.5
Uintah	10.7	12.1	12.5	7.0	9,210	9,950	—7.4	6,920	7,930	—12.7
Southeastern	10.1	11.1	9.4	9.0	20,310	19,730	2.9	16,930	16,730	1.2
Carbon	9.8	10.6	9.8	8.5	9,050	8,660	2.1	7,650	7,600	0.7
Emery	12.1	15.0	8.4	9.8	4,300	4,100	4.9	3,980	3,900	2.1
Grand	8.8	9.1	9.4	8.9	3,330	3,240	2.8	2,390	2,380	0.4
San Juan	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.3	3,630	3,530	2.8	2,910	2,850	2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985
MINING	$415.17	$468.36	$430.45	38.3	38.9	39.6	$10.84	$12.04	$10.87
MANUFACTURING	384.87	384.24	357.77	39.8	39.9	39.1	9.67	9.63	9.15
Durable Goods	402.93	401.30	367.88	40.7	40.7	39.9	9.90	9.86	9.22
Nondurable Goods	341.41	341.33	332.79	37.6	37.8	37.1	9.08	9.03	8.97
TRADE	246.97	242.06	243.91	32.2	31.6	31.8	7.67	7.66	7.67
Wholesale Trade	389.09	382.52	376.75	36.5	36.5	37.6	10.66	10.48	10.02
Retail Trade	194.92	191.96	194.47	30.6	29.9	29.6	6.37	6.42	6.57
AVERAGE	311.52	306.59	302.75	35.2	34.8	34.6	8.85	8.81	8.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985
MINING	$548.37	$528.36	$531.14	41.2	40.8	40.7	$13.31	$12.95	$13.05
Metal Mining	483.61	529.32	526.55	38.2	40.1	39.8	12.66	13.20	13.23
Bituminous Coal Mining	650.72	563.99	577.72	40.9	37.4	37.2	15.91	15.08	15.53
MANUFACTURING	390.44	391.63	374.62	39.8	39.8	39.6	9.81	9.84	9.46
Durable Goods	420.75	420.99	395.52	41.7	41.6	41.2	10.09	10.12	9.60
Primary Metal Industries	656.12	613.62	609.47	42.8	41.8	42.8	15.33	14.68	14.24
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	397.11	403.99	366.72	42.7	43.3	42.2	9.30	9.33	8.69
Transportation Equipment	515.44	499.32	488.45	40.3	40.3	42.4	12.79	12.39	11.52
Nondurable Goods	326.14	330.12	328.15	35.0	36.0	36.1	9.11	9.17	9.09
Food & Kindred Products	325.85	334.07	309.45	38.2	38.8	37.6	8.53	8.61	8.23
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	508.76	529.20	570.21	39.5	42.0	43.1	12.88	12.60	13.23
TRADE	226.07	225.22	229.01	30.8	30.6	31.2	7.34	7.36	7.34
Wholesale Trade	387.62	384.56	367.41	37.2	37.3	37.0	10.42	10.31	9.93
Retail Trade	178.89	178.75	186.40	28.9	28.6	29.4	6.19	6.25	6.34
Food Stores	234.52	234.08	240.64	30.3	30.4	32.0	7.74	7.70	7.52
Other Retail	185.44	190.65	186.92	30.6	30.9	30.1	6.06	6.17	6.21
AVERAGE	311.25	310.02	306.75	34.7	34.6	34.7	8.97	8.96	8.84

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Aug. '86	Preliminary July '86	Final June '86	Final Aug. '85	Final July '85	Final June '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,284	6,830	6,195	9,222	8,647	7,843
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	18,304	16,898	13,266	6,678	6,165	4,840
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	25,588	23,728	19,461	15,900	14,812	12,683
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,620	11,356	11,308	9,339	9,986	9,944
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,954	6,038	6,329	6,459	5,608	5,878
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,537	2,005	1,957	1,248	1,440	1,609
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	13,937	11,726	12,267	9,929	10,332	10,911
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.42	2.01	2.13	1.83	1.85	1.98
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$6,493,000	$7,251,012	$6,825,082	$5,587,185	$5,784,808	$5,639,852

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	July '85	From Last Month	July '85 to July '86	June '85 to June '86	May '85 to May '86	Apr. '86 to Apr. '86
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**328.0**	327.9	326.3	325.3	322.8	**0.0**	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Food and Beverages	**312.2**	309.5	309.4	308.5	301.6	**0.9**	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.3
Food at Home	**305.5**	301.6	302.1	301.5	296.2	**1.3**	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.3
Housing	**361.5**	361.2	358.5	358.0	351.6	**0.1**	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.5
Rent Residential	**281.2**	279.4	278.4	277.9	265.0	**0.6**	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.7
Fuel and Other Util.	**389.4**	393.8	382.5	381.8	399.9	**—1.1**	—2.6	—4.2	—2.7	—1.8
Medical Care	**434.8**	432.0	429.7	428.0	404.0	**0.6**	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
Apparel and Upkeep	**203.2**	204.5	206.4	207.3	202.8	**—0.6**	—0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7
Transportation	**304.7**	308.6	305.7	303.3	321.8	**—1.3**	—5.3	—4.1	—4.9	—5.2
Gasoline	**279.8**	299.1	288.7	278.6	385.3	**—6.5**	—27.4	—22.2	—24.3	—25.5
Energy[2]	**366.5**	380.6	367.6	361.8	437.1	**—3.7**	—16.2	—12.9	—14.8	—14.8
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**297.7**	298.9	299.2	297.9	309.9	**—0.4**	—2.9	—3.3	—3.5	—3.7
Finished Goods	**288.0**	288.9	289.0	286.9	294.8	**—0.3**	2.3	—1.7	—1.7	—2.1
Intermediate Materials	**305.0**	307.1	306.8	307.0	318.6	**—0.7**	—4.3	—3.8	—4.1	—3.9
Crude Materials	**278.0**	274.9	278.9	272.8	303.7	**1.1**	—8.5	—10.0	—9.8	—12.3

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS SOFTWARE FOR THE MICRO COMPUTER

The Utah Occupational Projections Service Center has entered into a contract with the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) and the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) to develop a microcomputer version of their occupational forecasting model.

The Occupational Projections Service Center is housed in the Labor Market Information Section of the Utah Department of Employment Security. The Center has for the past five years served as a regional processing center for occupational data, including projections of labor demand by occupation.

Under terms of the NOICC/ICESA Contract, the Utah Center will develop a microcomputer system which will be interactive and much easier to use than the present mainframe system. Replacement of the Mainframe Computer with the microcomputer will sharply lower the cost of producing occupational data. The system software, as well as a documentation and procedures manual, will be provided to all interested states later this year.

If you have any questions, or would like further information feel free to contact the Utah Occupational Projections Service Center at (801) 533-2396.

LMI

CALL OR VISIT YOUR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER, YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE

HISTORICAL.....CURRENT.....FORECAST.....CHARACTERISTICS ABOUT:

- POPULATION
- EMPLOYMENT
- LABOR FORCE
- INDUSTRIES
- LABOR DEMAND & SUPPLY
- INCOME
- LABOR TURNOVER
- OCCUPATIONS
- PAYROLLS & WAGES
- HOURS & EARNINGS
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- CAREERS

FOR.....THE NATION.....THE STATE.....THE COUNTIES.....THE CITIES

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249 Phone (801) 533-2345

BLANDING
196 East Center Street
84511-2921 678-2244

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South
84302-3195 723-5261

CASTLE DALE
153 East Main Street
P.O. Box 859
84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 669
84720-0669 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
84624-9128 864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
140 North Main
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1753 Sidewinder Drive
84060-0697
649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

RICHFIELD
115 East 1st South
P.O. Box 688
84701-0670 896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

ST. GEORGE
50 East 100 South
P.O. Box 70
84770-0070 673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
1050 W. Market Drive
84078-2399 789-1211

JOB SERVICE

Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P840016.

This report may be reprinted in part or in whole without permission. Additional copies can be obtained by calling (801) 533-2293.

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director
Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Supervising Economist

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL 2
INFORM SERVICE-SRI 014401
ATTN CHERYL WALDMAN
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

10/14/86 S 7820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

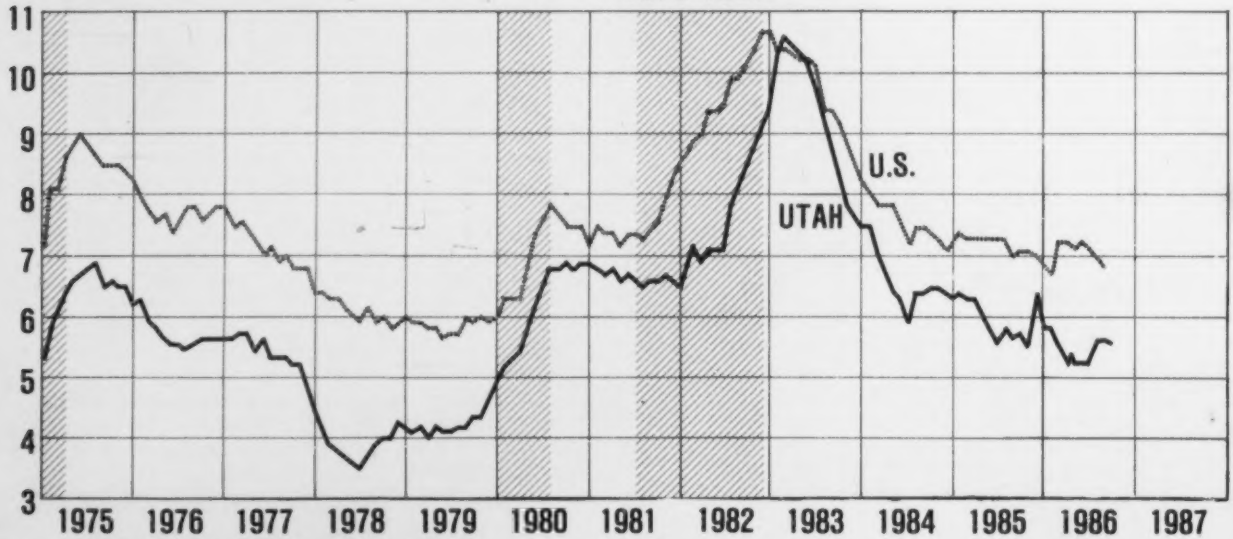
SEPTEMBER 1986 published October 1986

A NEW MONTH, A NEW UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a point to 5.7 percent in September. Of course, a drop in the unemployment rate (even a small one) is nearly always welcomed and Utah's current rate places the State in a rather enviable economic position. (Believe it or not, some people actually relish a higher unemployment rate for reasons not pertinent to the discussion here.) However, the days of "low five" unemployment seem to be a phenomenon of the past—at least for the time being. Still, Utah continues to manifest an unemployment rate about one point lower than the national average, although during the past few months the two rates have begun to converge. Also, the September 1986 jobless rate remained unchanged from last September. This absence of any improvement in the unemployment rate illustrates the general lackluster appearance of the economy. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 43,600 Utahns were in the unenviable position of looking for paid employment during the month.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Utah Personal Income 1929 -1985.
Average Annual Pay by State and Industry, 1985.
New Labor Market Information Publications, see page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

EXPANSION CONTINUES TO TAPER-OFF
September also proved to be another month of rather sluggish performance in terms of nonagricultural employment growth. Since September 1985, Utah has netted only 8,100 new jobs, an increase of 1.3 percent. On the other hand, just last month, the year-over rate of growth for the United States measured 2.6 percent. The State appears to have sunk below the level of moderate employment growth and has entered the realm of lethargic expansion. Layoffs in construction, mining, and manufacturing have been sorely felt in recent months and have impacted the growth of the Utah economy as a whole.

A GOODS-PRODUCING RECESSION?
Is Utah suffering from a recession in the goods-producing industries? It appears so. For example, since September of last year, Utah has lost 1,500 mining jobs, 2,300 construction jobs, and 3,200 manufacturing jobs—a total net loss of 7,000 positions. This loss falls not so far below the 9,700 jobs lost during the course of the 1982-83 recession! Of course, primary metals manufacturing and the beleagured energy industry have been hit the hardest. Of the major goods-producing sectors, only electric machinery (computer-related) manufacturing and food/kindred products manufacturing have made any employment advances over the past year.

SERVICES STILL STEADY
Fortunately, on the service-producing side of the coin, things looked better. However, the moderate expansion in the service-producing industries even appears subdued when compared to 1984 and 1985. Finance/insurance/real estate made the strongest year to year percentage gain by expanding 6 percent and adding 1,900 new jobs to Utah's economy. Growth in the services industry has slowed in recent months, but its year-over expansion rate of 4 percent is more than respectable—particularly since the industry added 5,400 new positions. Retail trade registered as another moderate employment gainer. Since September 1985, retail trade has added 3,800 new positions to its payrolls, an increase of almost 4 percent. Government, spurred by a 6.6 percent year-over increase in state government employment, contributed 4,000 additional jobs. And finally, transportation/communications/utilities made a small advance over its September 1985 level in spite of recent job losses in the airline industry.

THE STABILIZING EFFECT
The following fact becomes readily apparent: If Utah were heavily dependent on mining, construction, and manufacturing, the State would be facing a serious slump. As Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman Brothers, commented on the national scene, "ten years ago, the weak sectors would have resulted in a recession."[1] Luckily, the State and the rest of the nation have seen the major **share** of employment move (relatively speaking) to the services side. And, the service-producing sector displays substantially higher immunity to swings in consumer demand and recessionary pressures than does it counterpart. Therefore, the shift to services has had (along with a number of other factors) a stabilizing effect on the economy. However, even with the steadying force of the service sector, Utah has seen its unemployment rate rise one-half point since June 1986 and has witnessed a severe slowing in nonfarm job growth.

A RHETORICAL QUESTION
While openings and reopenings of certain business operations within the State during the next year or so will bolster employment some, will they be enough to stave off a serious rise in the unemployment rate? Of course, rhetorical questions don't demand answers, especially those of an economic nature. At this point, the future is not particularly clear. However, the majority of this country's leading economists still predict a national upswing which should extend itself to Utah. Certainly, the current conditions do not portray an economy ripe for recession. Economists generally get the trend right — its usually the timing and/or level that's off. Moreover, the worst of Utah's employment losses appear to be over.

THE COUNTY SCENE
This newsletter has not examined the joblessness in Utah's various counties in several months, and now seems a good time to scrutinize the situation on a smaller scale. Although the State in general retains a "good" level of unemployment, several counties are suffering pronounced joblessness. Wasatch, Juab, Piute, Sanpete, Duchesne, Uintah, and Emery counties all registered **unadjusted** unemployment rates above the 10 percent mark. Notice that the majority of these areas are (or were) heavily dependent on industries experiencing economic trauma. Mining seems to be the prime culprit. On the other hand, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, and Daggett counties all maintained jobless rates of 4 percent or less. In fact, ten counties, accounting for more than 77 percent of the Utah civilian labor force, sustained rates below the 5 percent mark. Counties above the 10 percent jobless level accounted for a mere 4 percent of the labor force.

THE FINAL ANALYSIS . . .
Although Utah's unemployment rate has moved up one-half point during the last three months, the State still maintains a covetable level of joblessness. **However**, the declining rate of growth in nonagricultural jobs remains a major area of concern. This languid rate of expansion reflects even more closely the general sluggishness of the economy than does the unemployment rate. Inevitably, if low growth in nonfarm jobs lingers, the State's unemployment rate cannot help but be affected in a negative manner.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist.

[1] Sinai, Allen as quoted by Henry F. Meyers, "Growth in Services May Moderate Cycles," *Wall Street Journal*, September 22, 1986.

UTAH PERSONAL INCOME
1929-1985

The following is a sampling of information contained in a soon-to-be released report by the same title.

* Utah's 1985 total personal income (TPI), at $17.3 billion, is 6.1 percent higher than the revised 1984 total. This growth rate is slightly lower than that experienced by the U.S. (6.7%). The 1985 TPI growth rates of 23 other states exceed the Utah performance. In 1977, Utah's personal income growth rate ranked fourth of the fifty states. This change in ranking reflects Utah's economic slowdown that is of current concern.

* The composition of Utah's TPI has changed considerably during the past 56 years. Earnings income, still the largest component, has lost some ground to transfer payments. Not surprisingly, the relative importance of "personal contributions for social insurance" (mainly Social Security payments), a major component of transfer payments, has increased dramatically from 1929's 0.2 percent of total earnings by place of work to 1985's 6.4 percent. Dividends, interest and rent is presently about the same share (13%) of TPI as it was in 1929, although in both of these years its share was relatively much higher than for the years between 1930 and 1980.

* The relative importance of various industries to Utah's economy in 1985 is far different than in 1929. Agriculture, mining and "transportation, communication and public utilities" are far less significant now; while government, services, construction, and manufacturing have become more important to Utah. The following pie charts depict the changing importance of Utah's industry sectors in this 56-year period.

* The geographical distribution of Utah's total personal income has also undergone dramatic changes since 1929. Fifty-six years ago many non-metropolitan counties provided a greater share of TPI in Utah than at present. Declines in their agriculture and mining industries, along with buildups in the metropolitan manufacturing, government and services sectors, were the primary forces in this evolution. Table 1 presents the percentage distribution of TPI among Utah's counties for selected years from 1929 to 1985. Table 2 summarizes the county per capita income trends for this period.

* Utah's 1985 per capita personal income, at $10,500, ranks 47th among the fifty states. This figure exceeds only the estimates for Arkansas, West Virginia and Mississippi. Per capita personal income for the United States is $13,900. The Utah figure is only 76 percent of the U.S. estimate.

NOTE: A comprehensive revision of total personal income statistics for all states for 1969 through 1985 was released by the U.S. Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in September 1986. The Utah Department of Employment Security, because it contributes to BEA much of the data used to construct personal income estimates for Utah, is a member of the "BEA User Group." This Department has, therefore, received much unpublished national and state data from BEA's newly revised TPI series, some of which is included in the above-mentioned forthcoming publication. Copies may be requested by calling (801) 533-2293.

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist